Message Text

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INFO OCT-01 IO-13 ISO-00 STRE-00 FEA-01 AGRE-00 CEA-01 CIAE-00 COME-00 DODE-00 EB-07 FRB-01 H-02 INR-07 INT-05 L-03 LAB-04 NSAE-00 NSC-05 PA-02 AID-05 CIEP-02 SS-15 ITC-01 TRSE-00 USIA-15 PRS-01 SP-02 OMB-01 OIC-02 AF-08 ARA-10 EA-09 EUR-12 NEA-10 /149 W

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R 221029Z DEC 76 FM USDEL MTN GENEVA TO SECSTATE WASHDC 2146

UNCLAS SECTION 1 OF 2 MTN GENEVA 10068

PASS STR AND AGRICULTURE

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: ETRD, MTN, AS
SUBJECT: AUSTRALIAN STATEMENT AT MEETING OF GROUP AGRICULTURE,
DECEMBER 20, 1976

REF: MTN GENEVA 10051

1. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF STATEMENT (MENTIONED REFTEL) MADE BY AUSTRALIAN DELEGATE TO SUBJECT MEETING.

BEGIN TEXT:

AUSTRALIAN STATEMENT TO AGRICULTURE GROUP 20 DECEMBER 1976

- 1. THIS STATEMENT SEEKS TO
- EMPHASIZE THE SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO COUNTRIES SUCH AS AUSTRALIA WHICH ARE HEAVILY DEPENDENT ON PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN PRIMARIES
- RESTATE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS AND ISSUES FACED BY PRODUCERS OF FARM PRODUCTS UNCLASSIFIED

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- INTRODUCE A LIST OF AUSTRALIA'S INTERESTS IN VARIOUS BARRIERS WHICH IMPEDE OR DISTORT AGRICULTURAL TRADE - PROPOSE A PROCEDURE AND PROGRAMME WHICH THE AGRICULTURE GROUP AND ITS SUB-GROUP MIGHT PURSUE IN THE COMING MONTHS, IN AN EFFORT TO FIND SOLUTIONS.

- 2. ALTHOUGH THREE YEARS HAVE ELAPSED SINCE THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN TOKYO, VERY LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN FORMULATING A MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE APPROACH TO THE NEOGITATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, EVEN THOUGH AGRICULTURE PLAYS A VERY SIGNIFICANT ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE. LAST YEAR EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WERE VALUED AT SOME \$US150 BILLION REPRESENTING SOME 20 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF ALL PRODUCTS.
- 3. THERE SHOULD BE NO NEED TO UNDERLINE THE IMPORTANCE EFFICIENT PRODUCERS ATTACH TO TRADE LIBERALIZATION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE NEGOTIATIONS OF THE FAILURE TO SUBSTANTIALLY IMPROVE MARKET OPPORTUNITIES.
- 4. WE ARE ALL ONLY TOO WELL AWARE OF THE FACT THAT THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR HAS TO A LARGE EXTENT REMAINED COMPARATIVELY UNTOUCHED BY PREVIOUS EFFORTS TO NEGOTIATE MORE LIBERAL TRADE CONDITIONS. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FIND AN AREA OF TRADE WITH SUCH A COMPLEX ARRAY OF DISTORTIONS AND BARRIRS OR ONE WHERE POLICIES AND PRACTICIES HAVE BEEN AS INCONSISTENT WITH THE OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES OF THE GATT AS THAT OF TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. MANY COUNTRIES HAVE INTRODUCED AND MAINTAINED, INCONSISTENTLY WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE GATT, A VARIETY OF IMPORT AND EXPORT MEASURES WHICH HAVE DISTORTED AND RESTRICTED INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DISCOURAGED A MORE RATIONAL USE OF THE WORLD'S FOOD-PRODUCING RESOURCES.
- 5. THOUGH THE GENERAL AGREEMENT WAS DESIGNED TO REGULATE UNCLASSIFIED

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TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, AS WELL AS OTHER PRODUCTS, IT HAS PROVED INEFFECTIVE IN THIS RESPECT. THE RULES THAT DO EXIST HAVE TO A LARGE EXTENT EITHER BEEN WAIVED, CIRCUMVENTED OR SIMPLY IGNORED.

6. IN THIS INCREASINGLY INTERDEPENDENT WORLD ECONOMY WE SHOULD DO OUR UTMOST TO AVOID TRADE POLICIES WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE AS THEIR MAIN AIM THE ELIMINATION OF EFFECTIVE COMPETITION BETWEEN DOMESTIC PRODUCERS AND FOREIGN SUPPLIERS. PRESENT POLICIES AND PRACTICIES ARE IMPOSING HEAVY COSTS NOT ONLY ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS BUT ALSO ON CONSUMERS AND ON THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY AS A WHOLE. PROGRESS IN LIBERALISING AND EXPANDING TRADE HOLDS OUT THE POSSIBILITY FOR CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIC ADVANTAGE TO BOTH INDUSTRIALISED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TO BOTH PRODUCERS AND CONSUMERS.

7. THE TOKYO DELCARATION RECOGNIZES THAT DIFFERENT SECTORS OF TRADE HAVE DIFFERING RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO

INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AND TO THIS END THE "MUTUAL ADVANTAGE AND RECIPROCITY" CLAUSE SEEKS TO ENSURE AN OVERALL RESULT IN WHICH THERE IS A BROAD EQUIVALENCE IN CONCESSIONS GIVEN AND BENEFITS RECEIVED.

8. IN THIS CONTEXT THE NEED TO ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIVE
PROGRESS IN IMPROVING WORLD TRADING CONDITIONS FOR PRIMARY
PRODUCTS AND PARTICULARLY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IS FAR MORE
IMPORTANT FOR SOME PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES THAN OTHERS. SUCH
IS THE CASE FOR AUSTRALIA, OVER 75 PERCENT OF OUR TOTAL EXPORTS ARE
PRIMARY COMMODITIES AND 50 PERCENT OF THOSE EXPORTS ARE SPECIFICALLY
FARM PRODUCTS - A SITUATION RADICALLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF
OTHER MAJOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AS THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW.

FARM EXPORTS AS AN APPROX. AVERAGE PERDENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS#
JAPAN - 1.4 PERCENT
NORDIC COUNTRIES - 3.9 PERCENT
(FINLAND, SWEDEN
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AND NORWAY)
EEC (9) -12.0 PERCENT
USA -19.4 PERCENT
AUSTRALIA -51.8 PERCENT

AVERAGE 1969/73. SOURCE: FAO TRADE YEAR BOOK; VOL. 28

9. FOR MAJOR DEVELOPED COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE LARGE,
TECHNICALLY ADVANCED AND COMPETITIVE INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND
EVEN FOR SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE SUBSTANTIAL
INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY AND SCOPE FOR IMMINENT EXPANISION IT IS
POSSIBLE TO DERIVE VERY SIGNIFICANT BENEFITS FROM THE MTN
SOLELY THROUGH LIBERALIZATION OF TRADE IN MANUFACTURES. THIS
IS MUCH LESS SO IN AUSTRALIA'S CASE. LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF
AUSTRALIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS COULD BE CONSIDERED MANUFACTURES,
AND THE BULK OF THESE GO TO NEARBY MARKETS MANY OF WHICH ARE
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WHO UNDERSTANDABLY SEEK NOT SO MUCH
TO GIVE CONCESSIONS ON TRADE IN MANUFACTURES AS TO RECEIVE THEM.
CONVERSELY EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES TO THE MAJOR INDUSTRIALISED
MARKETS OF THE USA, EEC AND JAPAN REPRESENT ONLY 5.5 PERCENT OF
AUSTRALIA'S TOTAL EXPORTS.

10. IT IS IN THE AREA OF AGRICULTURE THAT AUSTRALIA HAS A COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE OVER MANY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AS WELL AS BEING A MAJOR SUPPLIER TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OF TEMPERATE FOODSTUFFS WHICH COMPLEMENT THEIR OWN RESOURCES. IT IS IN THIS SECTOR WHERE AUSTRALIA EXPECTS TO ACHIEVE IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

11. AUSTRALIA HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF EFFICIENT

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES GEARED TO TRADE AND THE WORLD MARKET; AND A VERY HIGH PROPORTION OF TOTAL PRODUCTION IS DESTINED FOR EXPORT:

PERCENTAGE (BY VOLUME) OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT FARM PRODUCTS EXPORTED

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AVERAGE 1971 - 74

PRODUCT PERCENT OF PRODUCTION

EXPORTED

WOOL 96 PERCENT 76 PERCENT SUGAR 70 PERCENT WHEAT BEEF & VEAL 64 PERCENT DRIED VINE FRUITS 70 PERCENT 26 PERCENT CHEESE BARLEY 53 PERCENT BUTTER 31 PERCENT

12. THESE EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES HAVE FACED INCREASING RESTRICTIONS ON THEIR ACCESS TO WORLD MARKETS AS HIGHER COST PRODUCING COUNTRIES HAVE APPLIED A RANGE OF MEASURES TO PROTECT AND STIMULATE THEIR OWN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION. THESE PROTECTIONIST POLICIES HAVE NOT ONLY DISPLACED IMPORTS IN THE COUNTRIES APPLYING THEM BUT HAVE ALSO, IN MANY CASES, RESULTED IN SURPLUS PRODUCTION THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH HAS DISRUPTED THIRD COUNTRY MARKETS, AS A CONSEQUENCE, IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY FOR SEVERAL AGRICULTURAL SECTORS IN AUSTRALIA TO CURTAIL PRODUCTION AND FOR PEOPLE, LAND AND CAPITAL TO LEAVE THE INDUSTRY DESPITE THE FACT THAT IF THE LIBERALIZATION OF WORLD AGRICULTURAL TRADE APPROACHED THE LEVEL ACHIEVED FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS, AUSTRALIA WOULD HAVE A CLEAR COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE IN THE ARE OF PRODUCTION.

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CIEP-02 SS-15 ITC-01 TRSE-00 USIA-15 PRS-01 SP-02 OMB-01 OIC-02 AF-08 ARA-10 EA-09 EUR-12 NEA-10 /149 W

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PASS STR AND AGRICULTURE

13. IN DISCUSSIONS TO DATE AUSTRALIA HAS EMPHASISED THESE POINTS AND HAS MADE WHAT IT CONSIDERED TO BE USEFUL SUGGESTIONS TO ADVANCE MEANINGFUL EXCHANGES ON AGRICULTURAL ISSUES IN THE WIDER CONTEXT OF PROPOSALS ON ITEM RELATED NTMS, QRS, SUBSIDIES AND VARIABLE LEVIES, WITHOUT HAVING ACHIEVED ANY WORTHWHILE DISCUSSION, DUE TO PROCEDURAL DISPUTES AND THE REFUSAL OF MANY COUNTRIES TO CONSIDER THESE ISSUES OTHER THAN IN GROUP AGRICULTURE.

14. AUSTRALIA ACKNOWLEDGES THAT PROGRESS IN LIBERALIZING INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AS WITH OTHER PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE A SIMPLE TASK. HOWEVER, IF 1977 IS TO REMAIN THE TARGET DATE FOR CONCLUDING THE NEGOTIATIONS, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT WELL ALL ADOPT A MORE FLEXIBLE AND PRAGMATIC APPROACH SO THAT SUBSTANTIVE EXAMINATION OF TRADE BARRIZRS IS PUT UNDERWAY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

15. IT WILL BE RECALLED THAT AUSTRALIA RESERVED ITS POSITION IN RESPECT OF PROPOSALS ON HOW TO PROCEED WITH WORK ON AGRICULTURE, CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT MTN/AG/4 WHICH MOST PARTICIPANTS ENDORSED AT THE DECEMBER 1975 MEETING OF THE TNC. UNCLASSIFIED

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AUSTRALIA, HAS CONSISTENTLY EMPHASISED THAT THE MULTILATERAL CHARACTER OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WHOULD APPLY TO BOTH AGRICULTURAL AND NON-AGRICULTURAL TRADE.

16. THE OVERALL POSITION IS THAT LITTLE HEADWAY HAS BEEN MADE, AND THIS LACK OF PROGRESS IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION, OF THE MTN AS A WHOLE, OR OF AUSTRALIA.

17. IN EMPHASISING THE NEED FOR AN ACCRESS-THE-BOARD, MULTILATERAL APPROACH TO SOLUTIONS ON AGRICULTURAL TRADE AUSTRALIA HAS TAKEN PARTICULAR NOTE OF THE REPEATED INSISTENCE BY SOME DELEGATIONS, AND ESPECIALLY THE EEC, THAT THEY WOULD DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE ONLY IN THE AGRICULTURE GROUP AND ITS SUB-GROUPS.

18. WE THINK THAT WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO THE ONGOING DISCUSSIONS

IN OTHER GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS, FULL OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR IT TO BE CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED THAT THE AGRICULTURE GROUP AND ITS SUB-GROUPS CAN PROCEED TO UNDERTAKE MEANINGFUL DISCUSSIONS SHOWING THE WAY TO NEGOTIATIONS ON ISSUES SUCH AS ACCESS. DOMESTIC SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND EXPORT SUBSIDY PRACTICES. AUSTRALIA IS NOT AT ALL CONVINCED THAT A BILATERAL APPROACH IN THE AGRI-CULTURAL SECTOR WILL LEAD TO THE BEST RESULTS IN TERMS OF RECIPROCITY AND MUTUAL ADVANTAGE AT THE BROADEST POSSIBLE LEVEL. NEVERTHELESS WE HAVE CONCLUDED THAT IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE MAJOR PARTICIPANTS ARE DETERMINED ON THIS INTERIM APPROACH. THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO GIVE THE MAJOR PARTICI-PANTSTHE OPPORTUNITY TO DEMONSTRATE THEIR GOOD FAITH IN THE MATTER. ACCORDINGLY, AUSTRALIA WILL TODAY BE SUBMITTING FOR CIR-CULATION AN INDICATIVE LIST OF AUSTRALIA'S INTEREST IN VARIOUS BARRIERS WHICH IMPEDE OR DISTORT AGRICULTURAL TRADE. THIS LIST IS NOT INTENDED TO BE EXHAUSTIVE AND DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ANY ORDER OF PRIORITY. HOWEVER, AUSTRALIA RESERVES THE RIGHT TO NOTIFY OTHER MEASURES AS IT DEEMS APPROPRIATE. RELEVANT PARTS OF THIS LIST WILL BE USED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED IN MTN/AG/4. WHILST WE RECOGNISE THAT SUCH CONSUL-UNCLASSIFIED

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TATIONS MAY PLAY A USEFUL ROLE IN CLARIFYING THE FACTUAL SITUATION AND IN HELPING TO UNDERSTAND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES UNDERLYING PARTICULAR MEASURES THEY ARE NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR AND SHOULD NOT DELAY THE MULTILATERAL SEARCH FOR IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE.

19. IN AUSTRALIA'S VIEW IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT THE MULTI-LATERAL DISCUSSION OF AGRICULTURAL ISSUES COMMENCE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IN OUR VIEW GROUP AGRICULTURE SHOULD PROCEED WITH ITS WORK PROGRAMME DIVIDED INTO TWO INTER-RELATED AREAS:

(A) A DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE PRINCIPLES OF TRADE WHICH SHOULD BE ADOPTED FOR AGRICULTURE. I WILL GIVE EXAMPLES LATER. THIS WORK SHOULD TAKE ACCOUNT OF AND BE CO-ORDINATED WITH OTHER GROUPS WORKING ON GENERAL PRINCIPLES WITH THEN AIM OF IDENTIFYING THE COMMON GROUND FOR CODES OF GENERAL APPLICATION AS WELL AS CODES PARTICULARLY RELATED TO AGRICULTURE.

(B) THE WORK OF THE MAJOR SUB-GROUPS COULD PROCEED TO TRANSLATE THESE GENERAL PRINCIPLES INTO FORMS SUITABLE FOR THE PARTICULAR COMMODITIES UNDER EXAMINATION. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT THE WORK OF MEAT, DAIRY AND GRAINS GROUPS SHOULD BE SUSPENDED. IN FACT, FROM THESE GROUPS WOULD COME THE ESSENTIAL INPUTS FOR THE GROUPS CONSIDERING THE BROADER ELEMENTS IN (A).

20. WITH REGARD TO WHAT I HAVE SAID AUSTRALIA BELIEVES

THAT THE ISSUES WHICH WE THINK SHOULD BE TAKEN UP UNDER (A) SHOULD INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:

- (I) ACCESS FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INCLUDING
- THE SCOPE FOR REDUCTIONS IN TARIFF BARRIERS IN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE

TARIFF FORMULA BEING PROPOSED IN THE TARIFF GROUP

- THE SCOPE AND METHODS FOR NEGOTIATING ON NON-

TARIFF MEASURES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF HOW UNCLASSIFIED

REDUCTIONS IN BARRIERS TO AGRICULTURAL TRADE

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EQUIVALENT TO THOSE BEING PROPOSED FOR TRADE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS CAN BE ACHIEVED

(II) PRICE SUPPORT POLICIES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

- METHODS OF CONTAINING THE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF PRICE SUPPORT SYSTEMS ON PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND TRADE

(III) EXPORT AIDS, THEIR IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL TRADE AND METHODS OF NEGOTIATING CONSTRAINTS ON DUMPING OF SUBSIDISED EXPORTS.

21. AUSTRALIA HOPES THAT THE ABOVE PROPOSAL WILL ASSIST
ACCELERATED PROGRESS IN THIS AREA OF THE NEGOTIATIONS AND ON THIS
BASIS LOOKS FORWARD TO PARTICIPATING IN THE WORK OF GROUP
AGRICULTURE IN 1977. AT THE END OF THE NEGOTIATIONS IT IS OUR
HOPE THAT ONE OF THE MEMORABLE ACHIEVEMENTS WILL BE A REAL
MOVEMENT TOWARDS A MORE LIBERAL WORLD REGIME IN AGRICULTURE.
MUCH HAS BEEN ACHIEVED OVER THE LAST TWO DECADES IN THE LIBERALIZATION OF WORLD TRADE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS. HOWEVER, THE
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURAL TRADE HAVE DEFIED SOLUTIONS AT SUCCESSIVE
ROUNDS OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS. WE SINCERELY HOPE THAT THIS ROUND
OF NEGOTIATIONS WILL ACHIEVE THE EQUIVALENCE OF TREATMENT IN THE
GATT FOR ALL PRODUCTS, AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL, SO THAT ALL
NATIONS WILL BENEFIT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT IN THE LIBERALIZATION
OF WORLD TRADE. END TEXT WALKER

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